

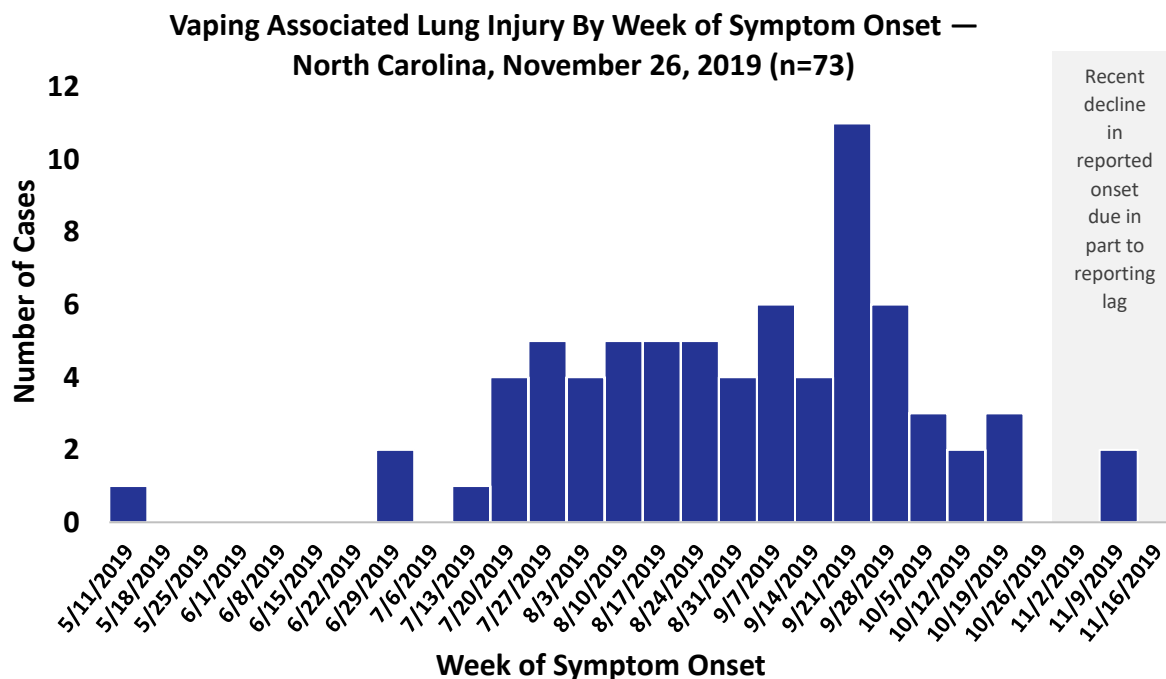
North Carolina E-cigarette, or Vaping, Product Use Associated Lung Injury Data

As of Tuesday, November 26, 2019, 73 cases of e-cigarette, or vaping, product use associated lung injury (EVALI) have been reported in North Carolina. No deaths have been reported in the state. This is part of a [national investigation](#) in which 49 states, the District of Columbia, and 2 U.S territories (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) have reported 2,290 cases of EVALI, including 47 deaths, as of November 20, 2019.

NCDHHS continues to urge people not to use e-cigarette or vaping products, especially those that contain tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). People who use e-cigarettes or vaping products should not obtain them through informal sources and should not modify or add any substances.

Data from 73 Case-Patients

Below is the number of cases by week of symptom onset. Cases have been consistently occurring since mid-July.



Most case-patients are male.

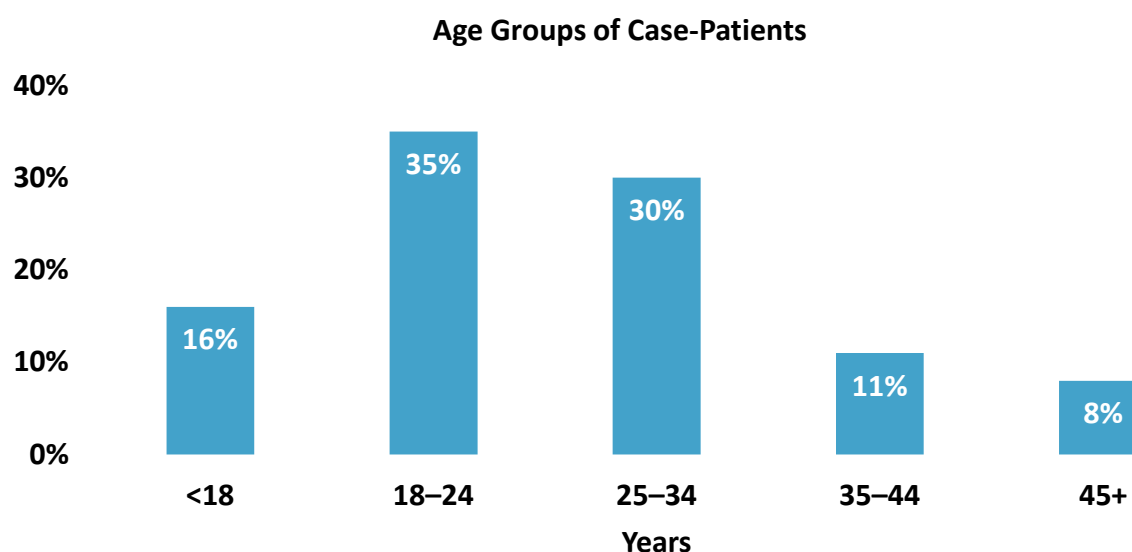
64% Male

36% Female



NC Department of Health and Human Services • Division of Public Health • Chronic Disease and Injury Section • <https://publichealth.nc.gov/chronicdiseaseandinjury/index.htm> • NCDHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

The median age of case-patients is 24 and ranges from 13–72. Eighty-one percent of case-patients are under 35 years.

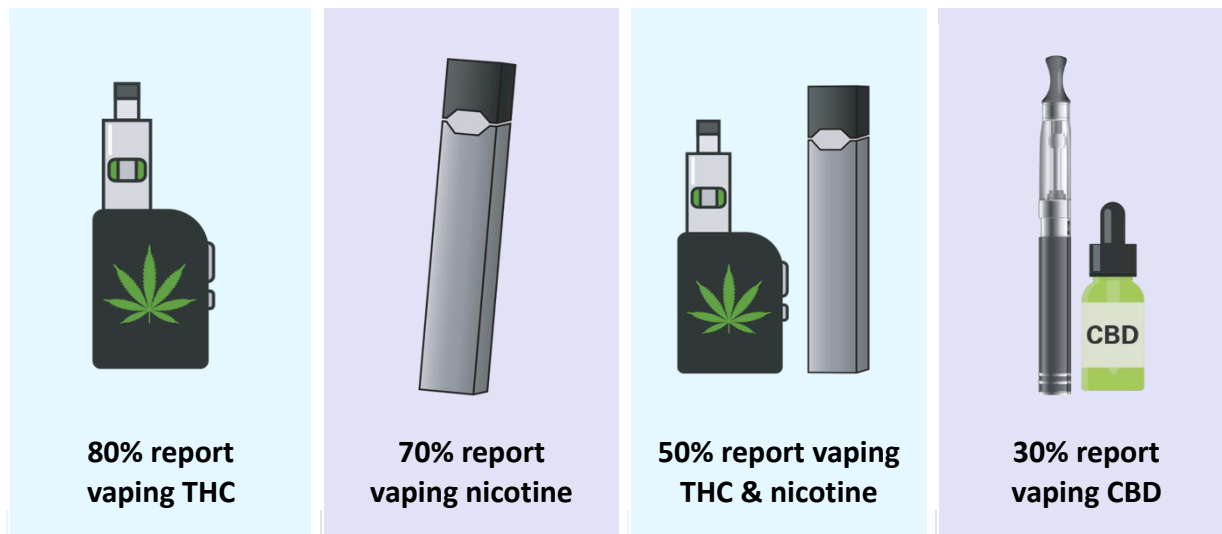


Most case-patients presented with respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms. Ninety-six percent were admitted to the hospital.

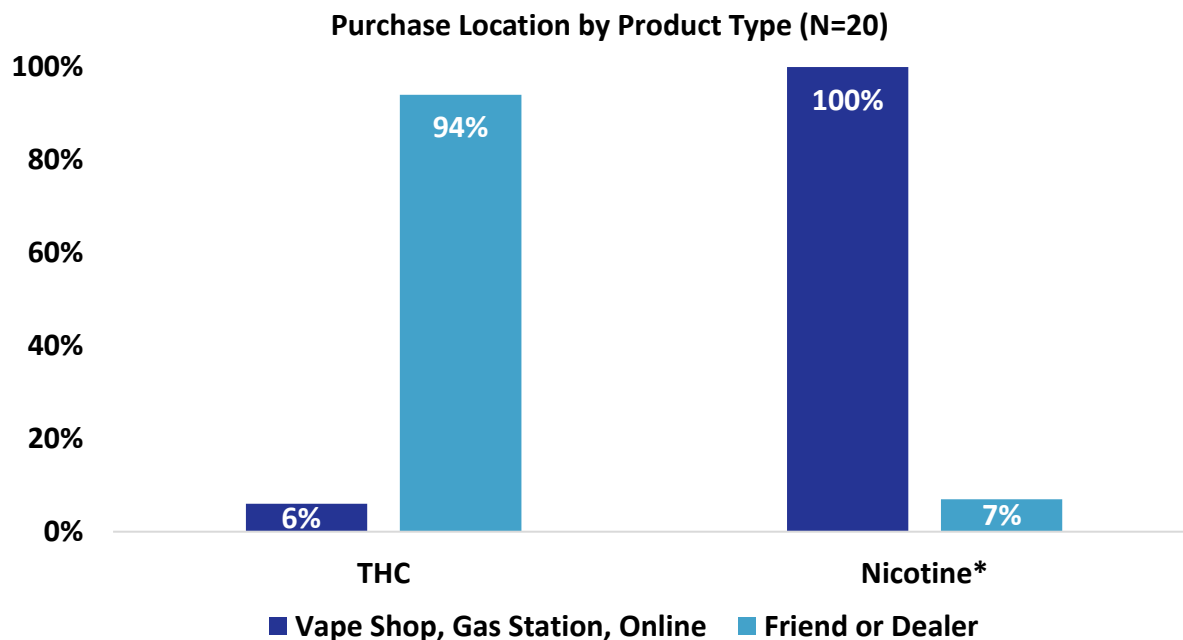
| Symptoms and outcomes of case-patients with e-cigarette, or vaping, product use associated lung injury (N=73) | |
|---|---------|
| | N (%) |
| Symptoms | |
| Cough | 65 (89) |
| Shortness of breath | 61 (84) |
| Chest pain | 25 (34) |
| Gastrointestinal (nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea) | 60 (82) |
| Outcomes | |
| Admitted to hospital | 70 (96) |
| Care in intensive care unit | 30 (41) |
| Intubation | 10 (14) |

Data from 20 Case-Patient Interviews

A subgroup of case-patients with EVALI in North Carolina were interviewed to obtain more detailed information on potential exposures. Twenty case-patients were interviewed. Most reported vaping tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive compound in marijuana. Many patients reported vaping multiple substances.



Seventy-five percent of case-patients reported using e-cigarettes, or vaping, devices with prefilled pods or cartridges. All case-patients who reported vaping nicotine purchased from a vape shop, gas station or online. One case-patient additionally reported obtaining nicotine products from a friend or dealer. In contrast, most case-patients who reported vaping THC obtained products from a friend or dealer.



*Nicotine purchase locations add to >100% because some patients purchased products at multiple locations

Data from 82 E-cigarette, or Vaping, Product Samples

A small group of case-patients with EVALI in North Carolina submitted e-cigarette, or vaping, products for testing at the North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health. Almost all products contained THC or CBD.

| Laboratory test results of products submitted by case-patients with e-cigarette, or vaping, product use associated lung injury (N=82) | |
|---|---------|
| | N (%) |
| Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or Cannabidiol (CBD) | 74 (90) |
| Nicotine | 7 (9) |
| Vitamin E Acetate | 54 (66) |
| Terpenes | 54 (66) |
| Glycerol | 17 (21) |
| Menthol | 5 (6) |